THE UNION FESTIVAL IN KENTUCKY.

A great Barbecue and Union Festival, in compliment to Mr. CLAY, was held at the Fair Grounds, near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 17th instant. Though the day was rendered very unpropitious by a heavy rain, yet a large concourse of people, without distinction of party, were present from all parts of the State.

Ex-Governor METCALFE, as President of the meeting, opened the ceremonies by a speech applauding in lofty strains Mr. CLAY and his coadjutors in the peace measures lately adopted by Con-

The following patriotic Resolutions were then reported by M. C. Johnson, Esq., from a committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its profound gratitude to Almighty God for his protecting care over our beloved country smid the late dangers that encompassed it, and its conviction that his Providence has arrested the disso-

lution of the Union.

Second. That the bills 'of adjustment reported to the Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, and afterwards separately adopted by Congress—taken together as a system of measures for the settlement of the whole question of slavery, and based as they are upon the principle of strict non-intervention by the General Government—meet the almost unanimous approval of the people of Kentucky.

Third. That to the plan of settlement reported by that committee, and the debate consequent thereon, is the country chiefly indebted, under Providence, for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of this distracting question.

erable adjustment of this distracting question.

Fourth. That to the authors of services like these there

can be no reward like that derived from the consci good deeds and the contemplation of the happiness of a great people preserved by their exertions; yet it well becomes us publicly to express to them the deep and abiding sense of gratitude with which their services were regarded, and to as-

names will ever be held by this people.

Fifth. That a severance of these States could never have been effected without a civil war, attended by a sacrifice of life and property unparalleled in the history of Nations, and resulting in the prostration of industry, in the disregard of law, in the misery of Americans as a people, and their extinction as a nation.

tion as a nation.

Sixth. That this meeting, composed of every party and sect in politics and religion, entertain the warmest affection for the Union and the Constitution as they are; and that as Kentuckians—lovers of our country—we feel an honest pride in the declaration that "under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give me the Union."

The following Toasts, prepared by the same committee, were then announced and received with great applause:

 THE UNION—It must be preserved.
 MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States He faced the perils which threatened the Union as became his position and the magnitude of the danger, with moderation,

patriotism, and firmness.

3. Kentucky—Geographically the heart of the Union the Union, the Country, and the Constitution.

4. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts—His noble conduct in the Senate well illustrates his devotion to the motto.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

5. Henny S. Foore, of Mississippi—The ardent advocate of Southern rights, the strenuous defender of Southern s-his heart is still large enough to embrace the

6. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York-A fearless passion, for his guide.
7. Lewis Cass—Trammelled by legislative instructions, he

stood upon the floor of the Senate a fettered giant, but keep-ing his eye with a patriot's courage upon the eternal princi-ples of justice and the Constitution, and arming himself with truth and reason, he dissolved the fetters that bound him to a ection, and gave himself to his country.

8. Henry Clay—Kentucky, with one heart and one

8. HENRY CLAY—Kentucky, with one heart and one voice, places Henry Clay where, during the late session of Congress, he had placed himself, high above the platform of party, and on this lofty eminence she proudly presents him for the admiration of the present and coming ages. This priceless honor is the gift not of party, but of his country, for his spirit-stirring eloquence, his lofty patriotism, and courage in defence of our beloved Union, the last hope of freedom and of mankind. Nobly has he won the honor—long may he were it.

9. THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION IN THE PRESENT CONwill of their constituency. 10. THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN CONGRESS, OF

WHATEVER SECTION OR PARTY.

The toast complimentary of Mr. CLAY was prefaced by Major J. C. BRECKINRIDGE with a speech of great beauty and eloquence. Mr. CLAY's response occupied about an hour, and is represented to have been truly eloquent and admirable in its style and sentiment.

The proceedings wound up, before dinner, with an animated address from the Hon. C. S. More-HEAD, in response to a general call for him, which (the Lexington Observer says) was replete with sound patriotic views, eloquently and beautifully expressed. The Observer adds:

"Many gentlemen of distinction were present, among whom were Governor Helm, Judge Breck, the Hon. John C. Mason, the Hon. John B. Thompson, Hon. James Harlan, &c., and, but for the wretched weather which prevailed during the whole period of the entertainment, they would all have been required to favor the assembly with speeches "If any proof were needed, this meeting would.

beyond question, demonstrate that there is but one feeling in Kentucky with regard to the honorable adjustment of the slavery question by Congress, and that no Disunion designs, whether from the North or the South, will find favor upon our soil."

Letters were read to the meeting from the Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, LINN BOYD, HUMPHREY MAR-SHALL, A. BEATY, A. W. GRAHAM, and THOMAS B. STEVENSON, of Kentucky; from General Cass, of Michigan; and Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Mississippi. We make room for the letters of the latter

**DETROIT, OCTOBER 12, 1850.** GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend the festival to be held at Lexington, on the 17th instant, in commemoration of the adjustment of the questions which have recently agitated our country, and in honor of Mr. Clay and of the other public men who have aided in this great work of compromise. It will be out of my power to be with you upon that occasion; but I am not the less obliged to you for this token of your remembrance, as one who rejoices with heart felt joy in the hope that the action of Congress will ere long if not now, be acceptable, not to any particular section of the country, but to the whole country, and that it will restore that harmony and good feeling without which this Union that harmony and good feeling without which this Union could never have been established, and without which it can-

not be preserved.

I should have been happy to join you in the manifestation of regard for your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Clay, former and whose recent services in the cause of hi country commend him to the respect and to the gratitude of his countrymen. I witnessed his exertions during the past session with feelings of admiration; exertions dictated by the highest patriotism, and displaying talents and energy worthy of the best days of his power, and which will ever place his name high on the roll of public benefactors.

We have passed through a fearful crisis; indeed, we are yet passing through it; for there are elements of trouble in operation, both in the North and in the South, which, if not wisely dealt with by man and mercifully overruled by Pro-vidence, may yet rend asunder this Confederacy, leaving its fragments no one can tell where; but all can tell that they will be memorable proofs in after times, as similar example of national folly have been in times that preceded us, how of national folly have been in times that preceded us, how easily human blessings, the highest indeed after the religion of God, are sacrificed to human passions, as well by communities as by individuals. While rejoicing with you and with every lover of his country, East, West, North, and South, that we are thus far safe, permit me to remark that our bus ness is with the present and the future, and not with the past; or with the past only so far as we can deduce from it useful lessons of experience. We can only hope to heal our internal dissensions by bonds of kindness and conciliation; by a strict determination to adhere to the provisions and to the true objects of the constitution—that law which is high enough for any American citizen in the regulation of his rights and

duties; and by a spirit of mutual regard ready to concede as well as to demand when sectional questions arise, with no common umpire but the patriotism of the country. Fortunately, in the recent adjustment, no triumph has been attained, no pride of character has been wounded; and this is as true a cause of rejoicing as the adjustment itself; and whenever we come together to interchange congratulations upon the result, if we do so in that enlarged spirit of patriotism which looks to each as well as all, thanking the God of our fathers, and our own God, that we are yet one country, one people, one Government, we may look forward, with the blessings of Providence, to a more glorious career than any recorded in the long annals of history.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Louisville, October 9, 1850.

Gentlemen: It is, I assure you, with deep and peculiar regret that I feel constrained to decline the honor of being present at the "Clay Barbecue" on the 17th instant, to which you have so courteously invited me. I have been for two years past absent from the State of Mississippi, and I regret to say that certain public movements are now in progress within her courts for the speedy counteraction of which I consider myself bound to do all in my power, and under circumstances which seem to admit not of an instant's delay. It has been my wish for several years to visit the interior of your noble State, and to become better acquainted with her institutions, her people, and her eminent men; and I confess that there is something particularly attractive in the festive scene te which I have been so graciously summoned. I have witnessed with unmingled delight and admiration those patriotic exertions to which you are about to do special and deserved honor. I have listened with pleased ears and with overflowing heart to every word of those majestic harangues of which you have perchance only seen a cold and meager report in the public prints. I have beheld Mr. Clay's untiring efforts by night and by day in public debate, and in private conference, to save our institutions from menaced ruin, and our people from the horrors of intestine war. I have seen him rise, with a magnanimity unsurpassed in the annals of statesmanship, above all the influences of party and section and personal prejudice. In fine, I have beheld him, and nearly, whilst as the acknowledged leader of a band of patriots whose meritorious LOUISVILLE, OCTOBER 9, 1850 a magnanimity unsurpassed in the annals of statesmanship, above all the influences of party and section and personal prejudice. In fine, I have beheld him, and nearly, whilst as the acknowledged leader of a band of patriots whose meritorious efforts no language or commendation can adequately portray—for weeks and months of earnest exertion and patriotic industry, and fearless energy, he struggled to secure the adoption of that scheme of adjustment and compromise, over the contry, and fearless energy, he struggled to secure the adoption of that scheme of adjustment and compromise, over the consummation of which twenty millions of freemen are now rejoicing, and to which the civilized world is rendering already deserved homage and respect. Indeed, gentlemen, I would rejoice to be with you on the 17th instant; but, as cruel necessity forbids me this pleasure, allow me to ask of you to tender to those who will be there assembled the following sentiment,

mittee of Thirteen—the magnanimous statesman who, when his country is in danger, 'knows no North, no South, no East, no West;' who shrinks from no difficulties—recoils from no dangers—and dares to do his duty, regardless alike of censure and of spplause—in defiance of faction and factionists. May his noble example be both admired and emplated."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and fellow

FURTHER DISCOVERY IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

A circular from Professor Schumacher, of Altona, received by the editor of the Astronomical Journal, "announces the discovery of a planet, on the 13th of September, by Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London." Announcements of this kind latterly, from the frequency of their occurrence, have lost part of the interest they possessed a few years ago; but, as an evidence of the advance in this department of science, and thus of the progress of science generally, they must still be regarded by many with feelings of no little pleasure. From the discovery of Vesta by Doctor Olbers, of Bremen, in 1808, no additions were made to the number of known planets belonging to our system till the discovery of the Astrea, by Hencke, on the 8th of December, 1845, a period of nearly forty years. A circular from Professor SCHUMACHER, of Altona, system till the discovery of the Astrea, by Hencke, on the 8th of December, 1845, a period of nearly forty years. Now, in less than five years past, there have been added no fewer than nine primary and two secondary planets, so that our Solar System, as at present known, consists of twenty primary and the same number of secondary planets or moons.

The discoverer of the new planet has proposed for it th name of Victoria, and "a star surrounded by a laurel wreath for a symbol; but it is not probable this name will be retaine names of the nine new planets discovered within the last five years, a list is subjoined, viz: Astrea, Flora, Iris, Hebe, Hygea, Metis, Parthenope, Victoria, and Neptune. To Neptune has been discovered a satellite, and an additional one to Saturn within that time.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

Alexandria Boarding School, 10th mo. 19.

CONGRESSIONAL BURYING-GROUND .- At the funeral General Taylor, one of the officiating clergymen expressed the hope that Congress might be induced, at some not distant day, Cemetery. Though I cannot say it was in good taste in that East room, over the dead body of the President of the United States, to start such an idea, an idea which would unavoidably divert the minds of all present from the great and solemn occasion, yet the suggestion is one of importance and well worthy of the public attention. For years the question has been saked, What shall be done with Mount Vernon? To whom, embosoming the remains of the Father of his country, shall it in future years belong? Shall it come into the possession of some profligate, drunken wretch, who may treat those hallowed remains with contempt? Or shall the nation take possession, and guard and preserve the tomb of Washington? While it remains in the family of Washwashington? While it remains in the family of Washington the public are at ease, but this cannot be always. Other proprietors will unavoidably have possession. The chief objection to its purchase by Congress has been that Congress could make no use of it, and all care of it would soon be neglected. But here is a use of it, and a most important and appropriate one, and one becoming every year, to thousands of citizens in every State of our vast republic, one of intense interest. My mind glows, and rises, and swells within me as I contemplate it. Here, around the Father of within me as I contemplate it. Here, around the Father of his country, let the mighty dead of the nation be gathered, as they fall at Washington in the public service. I would at once have the place purchased, the grounds suitably prepared, the remains of all now in the Congressional ground at Washington in the Congressional ground as it could easily. the remains of all now in the Congressional ground at washington, with the monuments, removed—it could easily, noise-lessly, and re-pectfully be done. Then let the janitor occupy the house, while it shall stand, and improve the farm. With greater ease and less expense could the bodies of all deceased members of the Government hereafter be transported thither by a small steamer, than they are now taken to the Congres nal ground, two miles from the Capitol.

And what a place of interest it would be, not only to all

friends of the interred visiting Washington, but to all others. In walking through the present ground, a peculiarly out of the way and dreary spot, I have felt a sort of repugnance at having a distinguished man buried there. But let Mount Vernon be the cemetery, and who would not be willing to have his family, friend, or representative in Congress repose there. Never, I may almost say, would the remains of John Quincy Adams or John C. Calhoun have been transported to distant homes could they have found a resting-place beside the Father of his country. Yes, in this age, when such attention is paid all over our country to public cemeteries, le Mount Vernon become the Mount Auburn, the Greenwood the Mount Hope of the country.

OLD WHITEY.—This famous war charger, used by Gen. TAYLOB in most of his celebrated battles in Mexico, passed through Harrisburg in a canal boat on Sunday last, on his way to the West. He was visited (says the Telegraph) by hundreds of citizens, and generally seemed pleased with their attentions. The old fellow was pronounced to be about fifteen years old, and has what are called "glass eyes." At Columbia, where he arrived in the cerebrate of the columbia where he arrived in the cerebrate of the columbia. Columbia, where he arrived in the cars, there was a fireman's celebration with music when he arrived, which so elated him that he almost broke through the car. The music appeared to revive his recollections of the glories he had attain under the same strains.

NEGOTIATING MARRIAGE.-A lawsuit has lately taken place in France, which, inasmuch as it tends to enlighten us regarding a profession as yet quite unknown in this country. is deserving of a notice. M. Henri-Charles Napoleon de Foy, licensed negotiator of marriages, is a gentleman well known in France. His avocation consists in effecting intro-ductions between parties who, without his intervention, would of hymeneal negotiator, one of immense importance to the interests of the human family. A true philanthropist is M. Napoleon de Foy; but, alas! like all benefactors of the human race, he, too, on some occasions, meets with ingratitude.

Some time since M. de Foy was waited upon by M. De

signe, who desired to procure an alliance for his son, a young man of the finest prospects, five feet in height, and a passable the Courier des Etats Unis. Sufficient for us to give the result. M. de Foy has obtained a verdict for the full amount of his claim. 10 000 france."

MONEY AFFAIRS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Our Paris correspondent has referred to certain statements, published by Count de Montalivet, respecting the manner in which the late King of the French disbursed his revenues, the Count's obtained its party of this State and of the Nation has been in paril. The party of this State and of the Nation has been in paril. The the Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha he offered to break off the marriage rather than invest the marriage portion he gave in foreign funds, as requested by the Princess's father. M. de Montalivet con-

In consequence of his thus acting, the Provisional Government was able at once to seize the property of all kinds belonging to the King and the royal family, from the old forests of his private domain and the marriage portion of the Duchess d'Orleans, down to the whole fortune (17,000 5 per cent. rentes) of her youngest son, the Duke de Chartres. The King's embarrassments began immediately after the revolution of 1830. Just after that event, the King received a brief communication from Charles X. stating "that he relution of 1830. Just after that event, the King received a brief communication from Charles X, stating "that he required 60,000 fr. in gold." The King immediately directed Baron Louis, the Minister of Pinance, to advance the amount, he undertaking to repay it to the treasury. This was done, and the money sent to the ex-King. In 1831 Louis Philippe read in an English newspaper that in Scotland part of the effects of Charles Tenth had been seized for debt, and that a warrant had even been issued for his arrest. Louis Philippe immediately sent off his treasurer, M. Jamet, to the creditor, M. de Pfaffenhoffen, to arrange with him on any terms. By the immediate payment of 100,000 fr. down, and a life annuity of 10,000 fr., payable quarterly and in advance, Louis Philippe had the satisfaction of saving the deposed monarch from the indignity of arrest; but Charles X. himself never knew the hand that befriended him.

Some months later the King employed all his constitutional

knew the hand that befriended him.
Some months later the King employed all his constitutional efforts against the clause in the bill on the banishment of the elder Bourbons, requiring them to sell their French property. He had previously caused the penalty of death to be struck out of the law which proscribed the Bonaparte family. He acted generously to the Bonaparte family; in 1847 and 1848 he gave orders to the Ministers to demand from the Chambers a pension of 150,000f. for Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and on his death for a smaller one for his son; some time before he paid the debts of another Bonaparts, a nephew of the and on his death for a smaller one for his son; some time before he paid the debts of another Bonaparte, a nephew of the Emperor, who was in danger of being arrested in Belgium. In the winter of 1830 the King dispensed 2,000,000f. in distributing relief to the indigent of Paris and the departments. He also employed several millions in making advances to different mercantile establishments in danger of falling from the stagnation of business caused by the revolution.

Hearing that Benjamin Constant, the celebrated publicist, was in embarrassment, the King sent him 200,000f. To the well known M. Andry de Puyraveau, also, he sent the same sum to save the mercantile firm, of which he was one of the chiefs, from bankruptcy. What the King did for the late Jacques Laffitte is well known. Jacques Laffitte, it seems, had the most pressing need of 10,000,000f., and of a guarantee

of about 110,000fr. in the revenue of his private estate. The Chamber of Deputies had engaged to make donations to the princes of the royal family in the event of the private domain of the King being insufficient; and he shows that, when a dotation was demanded for the Duke de Nemours, it was insuffi-cient. In 1832 the clear revenue of the private estate was 1,300,000fr.; from 1840 to 1847 it only averaged 1,500,000 francs; yet the expenses incurred by the King for keeping his family and their children with him, and for pensions to their servants for the maintenance of their stables, chantres, ourneys, &c., exceeded that sum by about 3,000,000fr.

But, notwithstanding these mere personal embarrassments. Louis Philippe incurred vast outlays in the restoration of the Louis Philippe incurred vast outlays in the restoration of the royal palaces of St. Cloud, the Tuileries, Fontainebleau, and Pau; in transforming the palace of Versailles; in giving activity to the manufactories of Gobelins and Beauvais. The sums disbursed by the King during the eighteen years of his reign for extraordinary works in palaces which he need not have undertaken, and which consequently were a present to the nation, amounted to 36,615,000fr.; and, besides this, he disbursed 19,8000fr. in repairs, &c. For Versailles alone he spent 23,494,000fr. he spent 23,494,000fr. For pictures, sculptures, and works of art, which the King purchased for ornamenting the palaces, and which became part of the property of the State, he spent upward of 10,000,000fr. more. In addition to the expense of keeping up gardens and parks, he spent 1,560,000fr. in

He also, for the sake of the Parisians, put a stop to the He also, for the sake of the Parisians, put a stop to the annual cuttings in the forests of Boulogne and Vincennes, the consequence of which was that the former only yielded 12,000f. a year, while its expenses were 31,000f. He also caused, in the course of his reign, 10,000 hectares to be planted. For the making and paving of roads in the forests he incurred great expenses, and undertook works in departments for the sake of giving work to the poor. His Majesty's coules on such objects which are only yield profit in outlay on such objects, which can only yield profit in future, was 4,150,000f. On the whole, the King dispensed 105,000,000f. in keeping up the domain of the crown, and in addition, for the extraordinary works in palaces, purchases of the works of art, improvements, of forests, &c.

The last sum is, says the Count, morally due from the State, as the State alone has profited by it. Yet, notwithstanding this, M. Montalivet remarks that the Government, fifteen months after the revolution, had caused a mortgage of 25,000,000f. to be taken on Louis Philippe's property, for sums it pretended to be due by him to the State. "You sums it pretended to be due by him to the State.

However, accused Louis Philippe," says M. de Montalivet, "of cunning and unfairness, and his most private correspondence has replied to you. You have accused Louis Philippe of selfishness and avarice; his solicitude for august misfortunes, says M. de Montalivet. selfishness and avarice; his solicitude for august misfortunes, and his prodigal munificence to several of your friends, have replied to you. You have accused Louis Philippe of greediness in the question of dotations, and he has replied to you by showing himself in the councils of his Government more of a constitutional King than father of a family. You have accused Louis Philippe of having dilapidated the domain of the crown, and he has replied to you by giving voluntarily to the State 48,500,000f., of which your friends took possession in 1848 in the name of the Republic."

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. - One day last week a disput occurred between David Masters and Henry Johnson, near Millville, about some buckwheat growing on a piece of land in dispute between Masters and Johnson, but for which judgment had at the last term of court gone in favor of Masters. Johnson interposed when Masters went to harvest the buckwheat; and, while the two men were scuffling, the wife of probably never meet; in arranging marriages, and adjusting the contracts. It will thus be seen that M. Napoleon de Foy is a most valuable member of society, and his profession, that hit her husband on the head and killed him. It is a most melancholy casualty. The parties are highly respectable; we are intimately acquainted with them, and none can feel more sorrow for the untoward circumstance than ourselves.

[Columbia (Pa.) Democrat

EMIGRATION .- So large is the yearly emigration from man of the finest prospects, five feet in height, and a passable performer on the violin. "I shall accomplish your object, said M. de Foy; a noble heirers, niece of an ancient peer of France, who will possess a fortune of 350,000 france." Magnificent! exclaimed M. Designe, with enthus asm. "You shall receive 10,000 francs if the lady is won." The agreement is made, and, shortly after, the marriage is celebrated. But, oh! the baseness of mankind, M. de Foy is refused his pay, tather and son alleging the contract was an immoral one, and not binding in law or in conscience. Hence has arisen the lawsuit, the details of which are given at some length in Great Britain to this country and to other places that many

To the Whigs of the State of New York.

was avaricious, and had placed vast sums of money in foreign funds. Galignani's Messenger of October 3 publishes a synopsis of this document, which we further abridge. The defence on those points seems to us to be unanswerable. M. de Montalivet remarks that, unlike any of his predecessors on the throne of France for sixty years, Louis Philippe had no time to prepare for his fall. He could d no time to prepare for his fall. He could sures, co-extensive in their end and sim with our country. either arrange his affairs, nor destroy any of his Through a long series of years, in days of darkness and trial, papers or correspondence. Yet "not a note, a paper, or a letter was found to justify these odious accusations against him." The amount of debts owing by him when he fled from France, on accusations against him." done battle valiantly together in a common cause. In our ranks are time-honored veterans, who have borne the burden count of his civil list or private estate, was ranks are time-honored veterans, who have borne the burden 34,000,000 of francs, no part of which was incurred by investment in foreign funds. He did not send a single franc out of France. Though often urged to invest abroad, he always refused; and even at the marriage of the Duke de Nemours to the Puissess of Sag Caller of the Sag C ners. Much good remains to be accomplished by the continuance of our association, and we must not be divided now; and least and last of all, may the Whig party of the Nation be divided by geographical lines. As Whigs of the North, we "cannot surrender our claim to live and die in the same national party with Clay and Crittenden, Bell and Mangum, Stanly and Gentry," and a host of others like them, for they have ever been, and still are, among the truest, noblest, most devoted, and self-sacrificing Whigs of the Union. As Whigs of New York and Whige of the Union, we can never con sent to be separated from our brethren of the South and West. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, our hearts and our hands shall always be with them." As we have done in times past, so in the future we desire to rally with them around the Constitution and the Union. Most deeply do we regret that any cause of estrangement should have arisen between them and us, and our prayer is that all occasions of difference may be taken away, all disputes adjusted, and all divisions speedily healed. While we should much deplore a division of the Whig party of New York, we should regret still more to see the National Whig party rent in twain. But paramount to every other consideration is the prese

vation of the union of these States, with the republican instiutions inherited by us from our revolutionary fathers, and which we are bound to transmit unimpaired as a precious le-gacy to our posterity. On it depend the best hopes of ourselves and our children, and the only hopes of the down-trodden and oppressed of all other nations. Its value to the American people, and to each one of you and of us, cannot be measured or told. There is no sacrifice of blood or treasure, nor any other earthly sacrifice, that we should not be willing to make for it, for it is above all price. For wisdom and excellence the American Constitution has had no parallel in the history of the world. It is useless to disguise or conceal that the union of the States has been in no less peril than the union and harmony of the Whig party. In the spirit of compromise, concession, and conciliation it was founded, and in the mise, concession, and conciliation it was founded, and in the same spirit it must be preserved. As a party we can have no all other objects must be subservient to that. Not a tie nor a thread that binds it together must be severed or even weak-

chiefs, from bankruptcy. What the King did for the late placeus Enfilite, it seems that the King and the most pressing need of 10,000,000f., and of a guarantee of 6,000,000f. that it was to reason that the most pressing need of 10,000,000f. and of a guarantee of 6,000,000f. that it was consequent upon the annexation, to the war with Mexico, and the acquisition is the state at Maisons and the forest of Benteutini to a seven him. He gave 10,000,000f. for the forest of Benteutini—for more than its real value, Count Roy, in protect of Benteutini—for more than its real value, Count Roy, in one would buy at that time. The King health of the virture of the persons times, having refused to give 5,500,000f. for it—the grame of the necessary purchase deeds was estimated at more than 1,000,000f. In addition to all this the King gave a guaranty to the bank for 6,000,000f. which it advanced to the first of the propose. It is seen that the war that the w

the duty as friends of our country to acquiesce.

The adoption of measures of peace by Congress was brought about upon the recommendation of a faithful and honored son of New York, sustained by the able and patriotic councillors he has called around him; by the wisdom and elocations are the sustained by the sustained by the wisdom and elocations are the sustained by the sustained by the wisdom and elocations are the sustained by the sustained quence and self-sacrificing patriotism of Senators and Repre-sentatives from all sections of the country, whose conduct in sentaves from all sections of the country, whose conduct in throwing themselves into the breach between the North and the South, and averting the dangers of civil war and disu-nion, we highly approve. Disputed questions, and especially those which involve the interests and deeply excite the feel-ings and passions of men, can only be settled by mutual concessions and compromise, and it is not to be expected that in any adjustment the concessions will all be on one side. It would be profitless to inquire whether the North or the South has gained or conceded most by the settlement that has been made, and worse than useless to indulge in crimination and recrimination over what is past. While we acquiesce in and approve the settlement, and the course of our Representatives be it from us to condemn the motives or purposes of those who differed from them. But we do hold that it would be dangerous and improper to re-open those questions and invite a renewal of agitation.

a renewal of agitation.

The country needs repose. Legislation is necessary for the protection of our domestic industry, now languishing under a ruinous foreign competition; for the improvement of our great internal highways and channels of commerce, and upon other important measures; and the history of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that there is the session of the last session has been extended that the session is not session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the last session has been extended to the session of the session

tionists.

New York has been highly favored by the elevation of one of her citizens to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. We have entire confidence in his administration of the Government; the wisdom and policy of his measures command our unqualified approbation. We conceive it to be the duty of the Whigs of this State to yield him and his administration to avoid the Whigs of this State to yield him and his administration. a warm and unqualified support, and not only so, but to avoid whatever may embarrass it. That it will be soundly Whig whatever may embarrass it. That it will be soundly Whig and eminently conservative, we have a sufficient guaranty in his past life and services, and in the eminent statesmen who compose his Cabinet. His moderation, his ability, and, above all, the honesty of his purposes and the purity of his character, commend him to the confidence and support of the American people. The nation cannot boast of a purer man or better Whig than Millard Fillmore. Associated with him are statesmen and leaders whom the Whig party have long been accustomed to follow, and who have done nothing to forfeit and much to increase their confidence and admiration forfeit and much to increase their confidence and admiration— Clay and Webster, Corwin and Crittenden, and a long list of illustrious names, too numerous to be repeated here. have as yet seen no cause to discard our long-tried and i ers, and substitute others in their places.

allude briefly to the occasion that has called us together. The reasons that compelled thirty-nine Delegates to secede from the late Convention at Syracuse, and to call another, are succinctly and ably sent forth in the address published by their direction and under their authority, and it is not necessary now to recapitulate them. The course pursued by the signers of that address was, in our opinion, necessary to save them, our Representatives in Congress who voted for the measures of peace, and our Whig Administration from disgrace, as well as the Whig party of this State and of the Nation from dissolution. We cannot resist the conclusion that the course of the majority in that Convention was unwise and intolerant; that it tended directly to the conversion of the Whig party of New York into a political anti-slavery party, to its distraction and division at home, to its severance from the Whig party of the Union, and the inevitable defeat of the important measures which all true Whigs have so long la-bored to effectuate. Candidates nominated by such a Con-vention, however much they might deprecate the principles

landmarks and boundaries of the party, which had been partially lost sight of in the anti-slavery excitement, from which we are just now emerging, needed to be run out anew and re-established. It is due to the Whigs of other States and other sections that the true position of the Whigs of New York should be known. They stand now where they have ever stood, on the broad platform of the Union, and upholding the banner of the Constitution. They "know no North, no South," but theirs is "a common country and a common destiny." Men may change, but their principles are as lasting and immutable as right, truth, and justice. We pledge ourselves and our constituents for the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union under all circumstances and at all hazards.

We deeply regret that there should be a diversity of sentiment or dissensions among the Whigs of New York. We know of no way for them to unite but to come together in the spirit of toleration and ferbearance, and, discarding all subjects of discord, to adopt those principles and sentiments in which we all concur. If we have differed on questions connected with the institution of slavery, their settlement affords us an opportunity and a common ground of reunion. The reopening of those questions, and a renewal of agitation, would preclude all hope of reconciliation. But, in the same spirit which actuated the minority at Syracuse, we still extend the olive branch of peace, in the earnest hope that it may not be again, and in like manner, rejected. ADDRESS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION AT UTICA. | landmarks and boundaries of the party, which had been pe

tend the olive branch of peace, in the earnest hope that it may not be again, and in like manner, rejected.

The candidates whom we present to you, fellow-citizens, for your suffrages at the coming election, we commend to your united and hearty support. We have confidence that if successful they will uphold the Whig Administration of the General Government, and labor to maintain the integrity and promote the principles and measures of the great Whig party of the Union. That they may be successful, and Whig men and Whig principles triumphant, we will labor diligently ourselves; and we earnestly entreat you to put forth your strongest efforts for the accomplishment of the same glorious end. The eves of the

UTICA, OCTOBER 17, 1850. FRANCIS GRANGER, Presiden JAMES VAN NORDEN, JOHN B. GEDNEY, JOHN KNICKERBACKER, GEORGE H. MYERS, S. NEWTON DEXTER, Vice Presider WM. T. LAWRENCE, GIDEON HARD. O. PUTNAM. WM. H. VANDERBILT, RUSSELL MARTIN, JAMES M. RANKIN.

MR. PICKERING ON THE RACES OF MEN.

the numbers of his Illustrated Library. The London Weekly against them any the less sacred. News of September 14 contains a notice of this work, in In the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of conjunction with the book of Dr. Latham on the " Natural Guadalupe Hidalgo, a new element of strife had been added History of the Varieties of Man."

the British reader for the outlay of a mere trifle. For scientific merit it is immeasurably inferior to Dr. Latham's book; but it is well worth perusal, being a very interesting and often instructing narrative of things seen and heard by the American doctor in his extensive travels. As a collector of materials for the ethnologist, Dr. Pickering may stand high; as an ethnologist, we rate him very low. He eppears to be deficient in philology, and thus the great armory of the true ethnologist is closed to him. We know, indeed, from his other works, that he is well acquainted with the American-Indian languages; but this is a very small part of comparative philology. As to physiology, he seems to have been entirely guided in his classification of mankind by the peculiarities of heir and complexion. Now there are no physical lightly and the purpose.

the reviewer in confounding Dr. Pickering with the late venerable Mr. Pickering, of Boston, distinguished as scholar and philologist. His philological labors consisted of several essays, published in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and in the appendix to the sixth volume of the Conversations-Lexicon, (Encyclopædia Americana.) It is only to be regretted that Dr. Pickering, by the circumstances attending the publication of his work, was precircumstances attending the publication of his work, was prevented from making it what he desired. We hope the additional and attachment to the Union were quickened and increased by the fact that Northern Senators who refused to support the "compromise" afterwards voted for its separate provisions, though modified adversely to the interests of the North. These measures, with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Bill, I supported with such feeble ability as I possessed, believing that by so doing I was promoting the welfare of the country and the true interests of human freedom. That these interests are bound up in the Union, and dependant upon its preservation, vented from making it what he desired. We hope the addivented from making it what he desired. We hope the additional matter, and the philological deductions therefrom, may find their way before the public. Their presentation is due to a proper estimate of the scholarship of their author.

[Literary World.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES. The English people, it must be confessed, are fond of re-spectable conduct, and therefore they admire the Queen, who, as a mother and a wife, is an ornament to her sex. There is not a more kind-hearted woman in the world, a better wife, nor a more affectionate mother. Her political tendencies are believed to be liberal, but she acts as if she belonged to n party, and her conduct as a ruler is wholly based upon the advice of her Ministry, who are responsible by law for what they make her do. I am persuaded that, in the revolutionary events of 1848, it was the personal character and popu-

important measures; and the history of the last session has demonstrated that they cannot receive the attention due to them from Congress so long as it shall be engrossed and paralyzed by the agitation of questions of slavery. And, what is more, the Government cannot be administered or the Union held together if it is continued. The elements of discord have not yet subsided at the South; if agitation is to be renewed at the North, they will act and react upon each other, and the consequences will probably be fatal. The slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia; a few years will complete the extinction of slavery there. The Whig party of New York abides by the constitution and its compromises, and will not interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. It is not an abolition party, and, in its name, we disclaim all political connexion with abolition and abolitionists.

New York has been highly favored by the elevation of one of her citizens to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. We have entire confidence in his administration of the Government; the wisdom and policy of his measures command our unqualified approbation. We conceive it to be the duty of the Magistracy in the State in the Wester of the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. We have entire confidence in his administration of the Government; the wisdom and policy of his measures command our unqualified approbation. We conceive it to be the duty of the Wester of the Chief Magistracy of the district of the district of the constitution of the Government; the wisdom and policy of his measures command our unqualified approbation. We conceive it to be the duty of the Wester of the constitution of the Government; the wisdom and policy of his measures command our unqualified approbation. We conceive it to be the duty of the Wester of the constitution of the Government; the wisdom and policy of his measures command our unqualified approbation. We conceive it to be the duty of the Wester of the constitution of the Government of the Constitution Between 2 and 3 the royal party lunch. This repast, which

is in fact an early dinner, is a very private one. The Queen Prince Albert, Princess Royal, and Prince of Wales, sit down to a single joint (usually a roast shoulder of mutton) and a few side dishes. There is very little wine partaken of at this mesl. When it is ended Prince Albert goes into the garden (for the Queen allows no smoking within her walls) and disposes of a couple of cigars. While the royal luncheon is going on, the attendants at the palace, who are very numerous, take their dinner—a plain substantial meal, at which the

lished, it appears that the whole number of students falls but four short of six hundred. The summary is as follows, viz : Theological students 23, law students 98, students attending two he succ up- medical lectures 117, scientific students 62, resident graduates port indispensable to success without the endorsement of a body more national and less sectional in its character. The juniors 78, sophomores 87, freshmen 65.

LETTER FROM SENATOR COOPER.

HARRISHURD, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Whigs of the capital of connsylvania, having been among your early friends, and lighly appreciating your course, as the Whig United States constructed in the construction of public policy, espectfully invite you to partake of a public dinner at the Washington House, in Harrisburg, at such time upon your sturn from Washington as may suit your convenience.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

SAM. D. KARNS, and others.

To the Hon. JAMES COOPER.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1850. GENTLEMEN : Your favor of the 27th instant, expressing our approval of my conduct in relation to the great que which have agitated the country during the session of Congress now about to close, and inviting me to partake of ublic dinner at the State capital, reached me yesterday, That such a testimonial of approval and confidence, coming from my early friends, to whom I am indebted for so many acts of generous kindness, was received with emotions of grateful sensibility, I need not assure you. In pursuing the course which has drawn forth this gratifying expression of your approbation, I was animated by the desire of promoting the best interests of the country, by contributing to the preservation of the Union, put in peril by a sectional controversy which could result in good to nobody, while it tended to the injury of all. My object was to allay strife and quiet a con-troversy subversive of good understanding and kind feelings between the different sections of the country; and to know accomplishment of the same glorious end. The eyes of the ration are now turned upon the Whigs of New York; they friends more than compensates for any misconstruction of the friends more than compensates for any misconstruction of the friends more than compensates for any misconstruction of the few who pretend to see in the course which I pursued any to the course which it was my duty to

In vindication of my conduct in supporting the measures adopted at the present session of Congress, it would perhaps be sufficient to state that I but followed the example of MIL-LAND FILLMONE and DANIEL WEBSTER, well known to the whole country for their integrity, wisdom, and elevated patriotism. But as no example, however illustrious, would have changed my course, I seek shelter from responsibility behind none. My course was dictated by my heart, approved by my judgment, and pursued unfalteringly and without hesitation. I inquired not what would be its effect upon myself. I looked only to the state of the country and the threatening aspect of the controversy waging between its different sections. By these my course was determined, and if they do The work of Dr. Charles Pickerine, of Boston, upon of furnish a justification for it, I can plead no other. Dema"The Races of Men and their Geographical Distribution," gogues may speak lightly or sneeringly, if they please, of the which constitutes one of the volumes of the Exploring Expedition, has been republished by Bohn, of London, in one of none the less real; nor was the duty of patriots to provide

History of the Varieties of Man." to the subject of a controversy bitter enough before. The News pays a deserved compliment to Dr. Latham in North insisted that as this territory was free when it became onouncing his book as "one of the best of the time, on the ours, it ought to remain so; the South, that as it had been best subject of the time." But the remarks made respecting acquired by a common effort and a joint expenditure of Mr. Pickering are not to be commended, although clearly, in treasure and blood, it ought to be divided by a line, on one Mr. Pickering are not to be commended, although clearly, in part at least, originating in a mistake or in the ignorance of the reviewer. He says:

"This work was published in a very costly form in America; but Mr. Bohn has now placed it within the reach of the British reader for the outlay of a mere trifle. For scientific merit it is immeasurably inferior to Dr. Latham's book; but it is well worth perusal, being a very interesting and often instructing narrative of things seen and heard by the American doctor in his extensive travels. As a collector of materials for the ethnologist, Dr. Pickering may stand high; as an ethnologist, we rate him very low. He appears to be

the wildest fanaticism will hardly deny. Its disruption would be the death-knell of American liberty, and the har-

binger of interminable wars.

But while the preservation of the Union, rich in glorious memories and fraught with glorious hopes, claimed the first and most anxious of my humble efforts, there was another object secondary in point of importance to my constituents to this great primary one, in which all others are involved. It this great primary one, in which all others are involved. It was the necessity of securing protection to domestic against the competition of foreign labor. But such protection, depending upon legislation, could only be obtained by the cooperation of North and South, and such co-operation was not to be expected while they were arrayed against each other in a spirit of bitter uncompromising hostility. To soften and remove prevailing prejudices, restore harmony, and bring about such legislative co-operation as would ensure to American labor protection against ruinous foreign competition, constituted a part of my motives in supporting the measures to which I have referred.

have referred.

It would afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation, and avail myself of the opportunity which it would afford to discuss these interesting topics more at length, as well as to thank you personally for the kindness manifested towards me on this and so many other occasions; but the state of my health and the condition of my private affairs requiring my attention, compel me to decline your invitation, so obligingly tendered. Before closing my letter permit me to congratulate you and my constituents generally on the happy adjustment of the difficulties which so lately threatened the country with irretrievable misfortunes. One drop of American blood shed by American hands in a sectional quarrel would have been a misfortune never to be retrieved. But the moderation, firmness, and wisdom of President Fillmore and his able and patriotic advisers saved the country from the perils which environed it. advisers saved the country from the perils which environed it. In awarding to the President and his Cabinet this just meed of praise, I would not detract one iota from the credit due to Messrs. Clay, Cass, Houston, Badger, Foote, Pearce, and others for their patriotic labors in the great crisis which has just been passed.

The gratitude of the country is consequently due to them,

and will be cheerfully, cordially paid.

Faithfully, your friend and fellow citizen,

JAMES COOPER. ToMessrs. SAMUEL D. KARNS and others.

THE AMERICAN AND SWEDISH NIGHTINGALES .- The following, from the New York Mirror, is a very good hit at the extravagances which fill the papers about Miss Linn's singing : ANOTHER TRIUMPH .- Shortly after the arrival of Jenny going on, the attendants at the palace, who are very numerous, take their dinner—a plain substantial meal, at which the liveried servants are allowed ale. For those of a higher rank, the allowance is half a pint of wine to each. I happen to know that when any artists are at work or in waiting at the palace at the hour of lunch, meat is served up to them, and half a pint of sherry is brought up for each. This is very different from the waste which did prevail in the royal household, and Queen Adelaide was the first to put a check to it. She too got indignant at the female servants wearing silks and satins, and caused a menial revolt by ordering them to wear muslins and stuffs. The economy of the household now allows the Queen to save about half the money annually voted that the palace, who are revery numer. Another Entware.—Shortly after the arrival of Jenny Lind at Boston a very painful event occurred there, which has very seriously affected her. It appears that in the house that the house perior mocking bird, whose powers of mimicry and song were such that he had silenced both the feather and feline circles there, canary birds and cats giving up all attempts to outmatch him in their respective notes. He was removed into the same room with Jenny, who was charmed with him. After finishing one of her simple songs, "Bob" tuned his pipes and gave out a very fair imitation. The admiration of Jenny was unablows the Queen to save about half the money annually voted she too got indignal, and caused a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by ordering them to out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial revolt by out a very not make a menial These savings are considerable, and, being duly invested, are rapidly accumulating. Then, in addition to his £30,000 a year allowance as consort, as much more has been given to Prince Albert in various appointments, (he has £16 a day as field marshal;) and as he does not spend £10,000 a year, his savings must be great. There is a fond hope that he and the Queen mean to appropriate this money to the future pension of their children, and not to ask the people to support hem.

And run over all those beautiful mote a function of the knew the owner of the bird had too long a pocket to admit of a possible hope of his willingness to part with him, or even enter into "an engagement" on any terms, and here was a bird equal to Jensylon of their children, and not to ask the people to support hem.

Weigneugh:—na:—weigneugh!

"Bob" listened, sprang to his water jar, and took a sip; listened again, shook his feathers, and began. For a note or two he succeeded admirably; but when he came to that point where the voice of Jenny leaves the earth and turns a somerset in the clouds, poor "Bob" faltered; he was seen to struggle hard; reeled, and fell dead from his perch in a lock jaw !